

# CLOSING EXERCISES OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Education of Porto Ricans and Indians Discussed.

## TWO INTERESTING PAPERS

Entertaining Sessions of the Association Which Have Been Held Daily for a Week Come to an End—Benefits Derived From Meeting.

A paper on education in Porto Rico, by Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, Commissioner of Education in the island, and one on the American Indian's educational future, by Gen. T. J. Morgan, formerly United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, yesterday were the features of the closing exercises of the American Social Science Association at Columbian University.

Rev. Joseph Anderson, chairman of the department of education and art, presided. The meetings, which were brought to a close yesterday, had continued since last Monday. Herbert Welsh, corresponding secretary of the Indian Rights Association, speaking upon the Indian question, said:

### Education of the Indian.

"Fifty years or more ago the favorite theory for solving the Indian problem was to make a great Indian State west of the Mississippi, into which all the tribes within the Creeks, Choctaws and Cherokees who formed its members, should be herded. The Indian was to be civilized by segregation. But that idea has broken down utterly, and to the past twenty years the Government and nearly all friends of the Indian have been committed to the wiser policy of civilization by absorption.

"General Grant, the soldier, started the 'peace policy,' which wisely aimed to direct the churches of the country to the work of Indian civilization through the quiet paths of Christian charity, of education, agriculture, and justice. Great good came of the effort. Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, aimed to inspire the Indian student with the missionary spirit that would send him to his Western home to leave his race with new life; Captain Pratt, of Carlisle, sought to make him leave and forget his race and seek direct personal salvation by immersion in the stream of modern life at its swiftest flowing point. Both ideas were excellent and each had compensating advantages.

### Treatment of Subject.

"Two important questions at this juncture were how best to change the hostile sentiment of whites toward Indians into one friendly and rational, so as to produce both favorable legislation and executive action at Washington, and how to overcome Indian conservatism on the reservations and distrust of whites so as to make the former line of activity to the fullest degree successful.

"One of the greatest obstacles in the way of a just settlement of the Indian problem is the difficulties encountered in protecting Indians in the possession of their lands. The present of white land is hard to resist. The case of the Salinas Indians in Southern California is one where some 400 Mission Indians were threatened with eviction by a rich claimant. The case at first went against the Indians in court, but an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State resulted in a decision in their favor. Very recently a case which was apparently similar, known as the Warner ranch case, was decided against the Indians, and that decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The case of the Salinas Indians took an active and costly part in defending the Indians.

### Indians Should Be Absorbed.

"To summarize in conclusion: The North American Indian should be absorbed by our civilization. In numerous cases he has shown himself capable of an earnest, faithful religious life, of self-supporting industry, of mental refinement and development. His race, however, is distinctly feeble, more juvenile than ours. But he is subject to the same great moral and physical laws that govern us and on which our welfare is dependent. He must be protected during the intermediate period between savagery and civilization from the cupidity and violence of the white race by organized popular efforts, such as the Indian Rights Association represents. The right working of the Government's humane purpose for his welfare depends largely on this unofficial popular interest and aid.

"The probabilities are that many Indians will thus be saved to honorable and useful, though humble lives, which otherwise would inevitably sink into hopeless, gypsy-like vagabondage and decay.

### Education in Porto Rico.

In his address on "Education in Porto Rico," Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh said in part:

"When the smoke of the Spanish-American war lifted from the islands of the sea our Government found itself in possession of new territory and new problems. Among these new acquisitions the most interesting and most hopeful in Porto Rico. The people of the island not only did not oppose, but they joyously welcomed American occupation. When, therefore, we took the island under our protective care and began to study it, we found an island approximately 70 miles long and forty miles wide, containing about 2,500 square miles.

"Along the coast in a level alluvial plain rich in sugar estates. The interior rises abruptly to an altitude of almost 4,000 feet at the peak, 'El Yunque,' and upon the slopes of these mountains grows an excellent quality of coffee. In the rich inland valleys, caused by the rushing torrents, grows tobacco. Coffee, sugar, and tobacco, are the chief products of the soil. Tropical fruits grow wild and in great profusion. Hatmaking and lace work are also significant hand industries.

"Upon this area are crowded almost 1,000,000 human beings, 90 per cent being of the black race, and about 50 per cent the remainder pure whites with some admixture of old Boregonian Indian blood, and the remainder the rich landowners and professional men. These latter, being for the most part pure Spaniards, were the only element who at any time gave the American Government any concern or opposition. Eighty-eight per cent of the population was illiterate. By an act of Congress of the United States civil government was established in the island May 1, 1900. It was the first attempt of this Government to establish a colonial policy and its results were destined to be far-reaching, because it not only involved the destiny of the people of the island, but also as an experiment it was destined to become a precedent for government in all our other possessions.

Porto Rico had not one public schoolhouse until civil government was established. One structure for school purposes was erected by the military government. It was destroyed July 1, 1900. Two hundred thousand dollars was given the com-

missioners to begin the work of erecting schoolhouses in Porto Rico. Today there are forty-six first-class American schoolhouses, some of ten, six, four, and two rooms, and some are one-room agricultural schools. Each building stands on a large campus, usually of one acre, and the agricultural scholars cultivate the soil one-half of each school day. Over 1,200 pupils are thus receiving systematic, practical agricultural education. These buildings all carry the names of prominent Americans, as Washington School, Lincoln School, Penn School, Jefferson School, McKinley School, Irving School, Horace Mann School, etc. The American flag flies over every school while it is in session. The patriotism of these people is equal to that of our most advanced communities.

### Struggles of Young Men.

"A young man came forty miles afoot to the summer normal school, slept on a bare floor, begged his food, and studied so diligently that he received a rural certificate, and is now teaching in a shack schoolhouse under the palms on the mountain side. A boy in a school at Juncos had only the front of a shirt and trousers to cover his naked body. He preferred coming to school half-clothed to growing up in ignorance. In a mountain school Mr. Wood, one of our supervisors, found a boy wearing his father's shirt, because the boy's shirt (the only one he had) was being washed. The father's shirt bore on its back the brand of some well-known flour. In the little coast town of Loloia the laborers in the cane-fields and the poor laborers in the streets are attending a night school. There is not a lamp in the town, these men bring candles, and in groups of three cluster around the candles and patiently spell out the beginnings of an education. The Porto Rican is anxious to learn. He can learn. The ambition of these people is to acquire a knowledge of American institutions, and thus hasten the day when the star of the island of the sea shall nestle in the folds of the flag they wish us so fondly love. They have accepted the lesson a republic needs ever to impress—that the door of the public school is the door to statehood in the Federal Union."

## COURT ENJOINS AGENTS OF ROBERT BOYD ESTATE

Relatives Ask That Receivers Be Placed in Charge.

Property Is Estimated at \$180,000—No Charges Made Against E. H. Thomas, Defendant in Case.

Proceedings involving the management of the estate of Col. Robert Boyd, which is estimated to be worth about \$180,000, were instituted yesterday in the equity branch of the Supreme Court of the District. The suit was filed by Mary E. Boyd, Robert E. Boyd, and Elmo Boyd against William K. Ellis, George W. Evans, and others, asking for the appointment of receivers, and for a sale of improved real estate of the estimated value of \$180,000, comprising what is known as the Robert Boyd estate.

Col. Robert Boyd, who is very well known in the city, was for many years engaged in the hardware business at 415 Ninth Street northwest. About a year ago lunacy proceedings were instituted against him, but a family agreement was entered into under which his store was closed and his business disposed of, and his other property was entrusted to William K. Ellis, George W. Evans, and Edward H. Thomas as agents or trustees.

### Relatives Complain.

The complainants in the present suit are a son, daughter-in-law, and grandson of Colonel Boyd. The defendants are the trustees above named, Colonel Boyd and eight other of his children, including his husbands and wives of such of them as are married; the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, which holds a mortgage for \$20,000 on part of the property, together with Robertson S. Hutchison, and Richard W. Tyler, as trustees under this mortgage; and C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, who holds another mortgage for \$20,000 upon other of the property involved, together with Richard W. Tyler and Robert G. Rutherford, as trustees under the mortgage.

### New Compressed Air Company.

THRENTON, N. J., April 25.—The Continental Compressed Air Company, incorporated in July, 1899, with an authorized stock of \$15,000,000, surrendered its charter today. John M. Mack, of Philadelphia, was a member of the syndicate which promoted the company.

### Asbury Choir Invited to Baltimore.

The Asbury Church choir of this city will furnish the music at the morning service at Sharp Street Memorial Church, Baltimore, tomorrow. A special program has been prepared by Prof. J. Henry Lewis. The choir of thirty voices will be accompanied by Mrs. Estelle V. Jarvis, organist.

### Wife Died in 1895.

Colonel Boyd's wife died intestate in 1895, then leaving the vested remainders in fee simple in the properties above mentioned. She also owned the store property No. 416 Ninth Street northwest. She left surviving, her husband, Colonel Boyd, and nine children, of whom the complainant, Robert E. Boyd, is one, the other eight being defendants to the suit, to whom, as tenants in common, the fee simple titles of the real estate above mentioned passed by descent as her right heirs-at-law.

### Prayers of the Bill.

The prayers of the bill are: That the defendant Ellis may be enjoined from prosecuting the landlord and tenant proceeding instituted by him against the complainant, Robert E. Boyd; that a receiver or receivers of the whole of the said estate, real, personal, and mixed, may be appointed by the court to take possession, management, and control thereof pending the suit, and to hold, manage, and dispose of the same under the supervision and orders of the court; that the said real estate may be decreed to be sold, and the proceeds directed to be invested or distributed according to the respective interests of the parties entitled thereto.

### Want Defendants Enjoined.

That the defendants Ellis, Evans, and Thomas may be enjoined from in any manner exercising further management, control or disposition over the said estate or any part thereof; that the defendants Ellis, Evans, and Thomas may be required to forthwith deliver and turn over to such receiver or receivers as may be appointed in the suit, the whole of the said estate and every part thereof, together with all books, documents, papers, vouchers, and all other matters and things in any wise affecting the same or belonging or relating thereto.

### Justice Bradley Acts.

Upon presentation of the bill of complaint to Justice Bradley, an order was granted enjoining the defendant Ellis from further prosecuting a certain landlord and tenant proceeding, and requiring him and his co-defendants, the agents and trustees under the family agreement, to show cause on next Tuesday why they shall not be enjoined, and why receivers of the estate shall not be appointed, as prayed in the bill.

### Has No Receipts.

Mr. William S. Greene, president of the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company, has forwarded to the District Commissioners a report of the company for the years 1900 and 1901, which, he says, has been delayed through the sickness and death of the late president and general manager of the road. This report, according to law, should be received each year by the Commissioners, and through them transmitted to Congress for its information. The present delayed reports will be sent at once to Congress.

### Has No Receipts.

The report states that there are now outstanding 3,000 shares of the capital stock of the company, par value \$20 per share. As the company, under its charter, is not allowed to charge an extra fare for service within the limits of the District of Columbia, and as it has, as yet, no contract in operation for division of fares with the other District railway companies, it has no receipts to charge itself with.

### Has No Receipts.

For today there'll be plenty of sizes of all the styles of hats and Derby. These two lots of samples have proved the most popular. Special sale we've ever held. They came from the makers—and were big lots—that's how it's. For today will positively wind it up.

### Has No Receipts.

The Hats \$1.35 worth up to \$2.50, go at \$1.85 \$2.50, go at \$1.85

### Has No Receipts.

Boys' Knox Brail Straw Hats, with concealed stitched double edge; silk bands; worth \$1.45 69c

### Has No Receipts.

Children's Extra wide brim Milan Straw Sallor Hats, with silk bands and streamers; worth \$2. Special \$1.45

### Has No Receipts.

Negligee Shirts—Any Wonder We Lead.

The greatest effort that can be made has not succeeded in matching this All-over White Madras Negligee Shirt of ours at 50c. Some of those still left. With them, today, we shall include a lot of fancy striped Madras. Either Shirt is worth 75c. Choice of either Shirt today. 50c

### Has No Receipts.

50c Neckwear, 25c.

Only 50 dozen, though. Plain colors and Four-in-Hand shape; Black, Blue, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Red and Garnet. They are made up of the standard 50c Neckwear silk, and as plain colors are most in demand, it makes a very "fashionable bargain." at \$1.25 a pair. Choice of either Shirt today. 25c

### Has No Receipts.

SAKS AND COMPANY, Pennsylvania Ave. and 7th St.

### Has No Receipts.

Expert Roof Repairing.

Not rag patches, but solder and tin. Stoves, ranges and furnaces for sale and repaired. Roofing, guttering and spouting. W. M. B. MARCHE, the Stove Man, 305 East Capitol St. Phone E-84.

### Has No Receipts.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO. Main store, corner 7th and E sts. Branches all over the city and in all markets.

### Has No Receipts.

FREE WITH PHOTOS

With every dozen photographs we make you a beautiful large "SEPTA ARTIST PROOF" Picture, which is a work of art. Our photographs are most artistic.

### Has No Receipts.

TO-KALON PUNCH. BEST MADE FROM ZINFANDEL CLARET. \$2.50 doz. quart bottles. 50c single quart bottle.

### Has No Receipts.

To-Kalon Wine Co. 614 11th St. N. W. Phone 39.

### Has No Receipts.

BACHRACH & BROS., 1331 F St.

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